

STAT

Page Denied

STAT

POPULATION, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL GROWTH IN HUNGARY, 1945-1955

[Comment: The following article, from the January 1955 *Statistikai Szemle*, published in Budapest, contains statistical information on population and sociological changes in Hungary during the period 1945-1955, and is divided into the following five sections: Population, Demography, Health, Education and Culture, and City and Town Development.]

I. POPULATION

On 31 December 1954, the population of Hungary was approximately 9,750,000, despite the loss of 420,000 lives in World War II. The subsequent increase in the birth rate and decrease in the death rate have combined to increase the population by some 400,000 since 1941. The following table shows the progress of the population increase:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population Density</u> (per sq km)
1941 (31 Jan)	9,316,074	
1948 (31 Dec)	9,204,799	100.2
1949 " "	About 9,289,000	99.0
1950 " "	" 9,378,000	99.9
1951 " "	" 9,459,000	100.8
1952 " "	" 9,537,000	101.7
1953 " "	" 9,632,000	102.5
1954 " "	" 9,750,000	103.5
		104.6

II. DEMOGRAPHY

In general, the demographic structure of Hungary has improved, with a decrease in the mortality rate, an increase in the number of marriages, and births, and a consequent increase in the natural growth of the population. The following table provides data on the national demographic structure:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Marriages</u>	<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Natural Growth</u>
1938	74,276	182,206	130,628	51,578
1945	73,292	169,091	211,323*	-42,232
1946	98,662	169,120	135,486	33,634
1947	98,328	187,316	117,537	69,779
1948	97,710	191,907	105,780	86,127
1949	107,820	190,398	105,718	84,680
1950	106,261	195,567	106,902	88,665
1951	93,362	190,645	109,998	80,647
1952	104,836	185,820	107,443	78,377
1953	91,621	206,926	112,039	94,887
1954**	107,500	223,000	107,000	116,000

*Excluding military deaths

**Estimates on the basis of preliminary data

STAT

The following table shows the number of live births per 1,000 women in various age groups:

Age Group	1938	1948	1952	1953
15-19	42.7	45.7	48.1	49.8
20-24	146.2	162.8	165.2	179.2
25-29	134.6	140.9	135.4	151.7
30-39	75.9	69.5	65.1	78.8
40-49	13.2	11.2	9.2	10.3
15-49	73.9	76.1	73.5	81.8

In consequence of the increasing number of births which occur in medical institutions or under the care of a physician (almost 100 percent in Budapest, 80 percent in the cities, and 50 percent in the provinces), the number of stillbirths has decreased. The following table contains data on the number of stillbirths since 1938:

Year	Total Births	Stillbirths (per 100 births)
1938	187,263	2.7
1946	173,586	2.6
1947	192,117	2.5
1948	196,628	2.4
1949	194,941	2.4
1950	199,729	2.1
1951	194,360	1.9
1952	189,298	1.8
1953	210,431	1.7
1954*	227,000	1.7

*Estimated figures on the basis of preliminary data

Although the mortality rate has become higher in the older age groups, the over-all mortality rate has declined by 51 percent since 1911. In 1938, the actual mortality rate was 14.25 deaths per 1,000 persons, and the standardized mortality rate (i.e., calculated according to the age distribution in 1910) was 13.95 deaths per 1,000; in 1948, the actual rate was 11.55 and the standardized rate was 10.34 deaths per 1,000 persons; and in 1953, the actual rate was 11.67 and the standardized rate was 9.17 deaths per 1,000 persons. The decline of the mortality rate among children and productive workers is evident in the following table, which contains a breakdown of the number of deaths per 1,000 persons, according to age group:

Age Group	1938	1948-1949 (average)	1950	1953
Under 1 yr	131.3	92.5	85.7	70.8
1 yr	23.2	8.6	7.4	6.8
2 yrs	7.3	4.2	3.4	2.5
3-4 "	4.1	2.5	2.1	1.5
5-9 "	2.3	1.4	1.2	0.6
10-14 "	2.0	1.1	1.0	0.7
15-19 "	3.3	2.1	1.8	1.2
20-29 "	4.8	3.3	2.7	1.7
30-39 "	4.8	3.7	3.2	2.3
40-49 "	7.5	6.0	5.7	4.6
50-59 "	14.5	11.6	11.9	11.3
60-69 "	33.4	26.5	28.0	29.3
70 yrs and above	108.6	88.0	89.5	105.5

STAT

The table below gives the average age at the time of death of deceased workers, according to the type of work in which they had been engaged:

Type of Work	Average Age at Death		
	1930	1948	1950
Mining	49.8	46.7	54.8
Industry	41.7	48.9	54.7
Transportation	54.7	59.7	61.0
Agriculture	57.4	61.1	63.5
Other	48.5	55.4	57.1
Working people	53.1	56.8	59.0
All earners	57.3	60.8	61.2

III. HEALTH

According to available data, Austria and Switzerland are the only European countries with proportionally more physicians than Hungary, which had 12,205 physicians in 1953, or 12.7 per 10,000 inhabitants. Unfortunately, 48 percent of the physicians are located in Budapest, which has 33 physicians per 10,000 persons, while the provinces have only 8 physicians per 10,000 persons. Over one half of the physicians have specialist training, and more than 1 1/2 times as many now graduate from Hungarian universities as did in 1938. The total number of physicians increases by about 600 annually.

By 30 June 1954, there were 56,298 hospital and clinic beds, or 58.4 beds per 10,000 persons, 32 percent more than in 1938; the hospital death rate had dropped from 3.8 percent in 1938 to 2.3 percent. As of December 1953, there were 6.6 physicians, 20 nurses and technicians, and 23.6 administrative and other employees per 100 hospital beds. On the basis of preliminary data, it is estimated that, by the end of 1954, there will be 58,367 hospital and clinic beds, or 60.6 per 10,000 inhabitants.

Supplementing the service of the hospitals and clinics are the dispensaries, which, in 1953, provided 3,791 hours of service, or 66.2 hours per 100 persons authorized the use of dispensaries. Preliminary data indicates, that, in 1954, the dispensaries will provide 4,365,000 hours of service, or 75.3 hours per 100 eligible users.

By the end of 1953, there were also 176 institutions for the treatment of lung diseases, which completed 2,888,000 screening examinations, 0.29 percent of which was of tubercular patients.

More and better facilities are also available for mother and child care. For example, by 30 June 1954, there were 1,163 care societies, 1,626 district nurses, and 102 jaras health offices, as compared with 344 district nurses and no societies or health offices in 1938. In 1953, 1,601,000 children and 999,000 expectant mothers took advantage of the services.

By 31 December 1953, there were 502 day nurseries with room for 16,600 infants, as compared with 37 day nurseries with accommodations for 1,000 in 1938. Preliminary data indicates that, by the end of 1954, there will be 576 day nurseries with accommodations for 21,400.

By 1954, the number of citizens covered by social insurance had more than doubled since 1938, as shown in the following table:

STAT

<u>Date (as of 31 Dec)</u>	<u>Persons Covered by Social Insurance (including families)</u>	<u>Percent of Population</u>
1938*		
1949	2,800,000	31
1950	3,800,000	41
1951	4,400,000	47
1952	4,800,000	51
1953	5,300,000	56
1954**	5,700,000	59
	5,800,000	60

*Estimated data

**Preliminary data

In 1954, the number of insured employees in industry, commerce, and transportation had increased by 20 percent over 1951; in the agricultural cooperatives, by 53 percent; and in the artisan cooperatives, by about 66 percent. The following table compares the average annual benefits paid by the Social Insurance Central Office of the Trade Unions (Szakszervezeti Tarsadalombiztositasi Kozpont) in the years 1950-1954 with the average benefit per insurant paid by the OTI (Orszagos Tarsadalombiztosito Intezet, National Social Insurance Institute) in 1938:

<u>Type of Benefit</u>	<u>Average Benefit Paid by OTI in 1938 (in pengos)</u>	<u>Average Benefit Paid by Social Insurance Central Office of Trade Unions (in forints)</u>				
		<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954*</u>
Sickness	18.90	138.30	172.20	255.20	297.70	367.30
Maternity	2.80	36.70	40.10	46.50	70.70	86.60
Burial	0.90	9.10	8.90	8.80	10.10	12.70
Drugs	} 8.40	72.00	79.10	90.90	109.20	130.60
Therapeutic aids		12.50	14.80	18.20	17.40	18.40

*Preliminary data

IV. EDUCATION AND CULTURE

In 1954, 25 percent of the eligible children attended kindergartens. The following table gives general data on the improvement of kindergarten training since 1938:

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1954</u>
No of children in kindergarten	112,143	121,215	144,405
No of trained teachers	1,593	3,201	4,319
No of kindergartens	1,140	1,910	2,327
No of children per teacher	70	38	33

In 1954, 97.5 percent of the children in the 6- to 14-year-old age group attended general schools (as required by law), as compared with a little over 20 percent in 1938. The number of pupils who attended the eighth grade in 1954 was three times greater than in 1938, as shown in the following table:

STAT

<u>School Year</u>	<u>Total No of Pupils</u>	<u>No of Pupils in 8th Grade</u>
1937-38 (end of yr)	1,096,100	33,901
1951-52 (1st of yr)	1,205,200	80,101
1954-55 " "	1,207,500	104,461

In the process of raising education standards, it was necessary to assure a sufficient number of teachers as shown below:

<u>School Year</u>	<u>No of Teachers</u>	<u>No of Pupils per Teacher</u>
1937-38 (end of yr)	26,017	42
1951-52 (1st of yr)	38,089	32
1954-55 " "	46,149	26

Since the 1937-1938 school year, the number of secondary-school students has trebled, as is shown in the following table:

Number of Students in Secondary Schools

<u>Type of School</u>	<u>1937-38 (end of school year)</u>	<u>1951-52 (beginning of school year)</u>	<u>1954-55</u>
Gymnasium	30,593	54,532	79,794
Industrial technical	--	28,277	40,058
Agricultural technical	806	6,967	9,845
Economics technical	12,164	20,139	21,976
Teacher training	8,336	9,484	7,492
Nursery teachers	450	2,893	3,296

At the end of the 1953-1954 school year, 26,479 students graduated from secondary schools, as compared with 17,656 at the end of the 1951-1952 school year and 10,859 at the end of the 1937-1938 school year.

The increase in the number of teachers in the secondary schools is shown in the following table:

<u>School Year</u>	<u>No of Teachers</u>	<u>No of Day Students per Teacher</u>
1937-38 (end of yr)	3,504	15
1951-52 (1st of yr)	5,929	18
1954-55 " "	7,535	16

University and college enrollment has quadrupled since the 1937-1938 school year, as shown in the following table:

Number of University and College Students per Field of Study

<u>Field of Study</u>	<u>1937-38 (end of school year)</u>	<u>1951-52 (beginning of school year)</u>	<u>1954-55</u>
Technical sciences	1,052	14,609	17,592
Economics	775	3,982	4,487
Philosophy	1,576	3,848	4,267
Natural sciences	--	3,262	3,524
Pedagogy	581	3,056	2,521
Medicine	1,451	3,590	4,464

STAT

<u>Field of Study</u>	<u>1937-38</u> <u>(end of school year)</u>	<u>1951-52</u> <u>(beginning of school year)</u>	<u>1954-55</u> <u>(beginning of school year)</u>
Pharmacy	173	637	878
Agriculture	621	2,382	4,150
Law	4,671	1,600	1,053
Arts	322	1,551	2,525
Other	525	1,414	1,993
Total	11,747	39,931	47,454

At the beginning of the 1954-1955 school year, 28,264 full-time university students (84.1 percent of the entire student body) had scholarships, as compared with 22,348 (70.2 percent of the student body) in 1951-1952.

The following table lists the number of students who received diplomas in various fields of study from 1949 to October 1954:

<u>Field of Study</u>	<u>Number of Students</u>
Technical sciences	6,746
Agriculture	1,046*
Economics	2,837
Philosophy	2,692
Natural sciences	1,391
Pedagogy	4,054
Medicine	3,435
Law	2,739
Other	2,239
Total	27,179

*1953-54 agricultural students not included

Much attention has been devoted to the development of the cultural facilities of the nation. Over 500 million copies of periodicals were published in 1953, of which 350 million were daily papers.

The following table gives annual figures on the publication of books since 1938:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No of Printed</u> <u>Works Published</u>	<u>No of</u> <u>Copies</u>
1938	8,152	17,272,000
1949	4,443	46,733,800
1953	18,767	51,078,600
1954*	20,694	41,362,200

*Preliminary data

The number of regional libraries for the villages has increased from 2,135 on 31 December 1951 to 3,946 on 31 December 1954.

The following tables provide some general data on theaters, movie theaters, and radio subscribers throughout the nation:

STAT

Theaters		
<u>Year</u>	<u>No of Performances</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
1950		
1951	6,493	2,876,800
1952	7,849	4,373,500
1953	9,867	5,959,500
1954*	9,975	5,925,800
	9,829	6,091,800

*Preliminary data

Movie Theaters			
<u>Year</u>	<u>No in Operation</u>	<u>No of Performances</u>	<u>Attendance (millions)</u>
1935			
1949	410	148,900	18.5
1952	862	219,100	42.3
1953	2,327	449,700	68.5
1954*	2,611	536,700	73.0
	2,813	565,700	97.7

*Preliminary data

Radio Subscribers	
<u>Year (as of 31 Dec)</u>	<u>No of Subscribers</u>
1938	
1949	419,200
1950	539,200
1951	619,500
1952	701,400
1953	886,700
1954*	1,079,600
	1,270,200

*Preliminary data

V. CITY AND TOWN DEVELOPMENT

In Budapest, six new trolley-bus lines have been established and several streetcar lines have been extended. The following table shows how Budapest streetcar and trolley-bus service has increased between 1938 and 1954:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Trackage</u>	<u>Average No of Streetcars in Operation</u>	<u>Average No of Trolley Buses in Operation</u>	<u>Passengers (millions)</u>
1938	187.9	1,399		
1945	192.5	1,024	3	305.9
1950	200.5	1,496	--	208.9
1954	234.8	1,683*	25	662.0
			85*	826.6*

*Preliminary data

STAT

In 1954, there were 94 autobus lines in Budapest, as compared with 35 in 1938. The expansion of the Budapest autobus system is reflected in the following table:

The Budapest Autobus System

<u>Year</u>	<u>Length of Routes (km)</u>	<u>Average No of Vehicles in Operation</u>	<u>Passengers (millions)</u>
1938	169.9	--	--
1945	5.7	27	4.1
1950	355.4	345	94.7
1954	490.6	436*	201.C*

*Preliminary data

Not only has the production of gas for Budapest home consumers been increased, but the hydrogen sulfide content of gas has been reduced to one third. In the past 10 years, 138 kilometers of gas mains have been laid, chiefly in the suburbs.

Gas Consumed by Budapest Householders

<u>Year</u>	<u>No of Home Consumers as of 31 Dec</u>	<u>Quantity Consumed (1,000 m³)</u>	<u>Consumption per Person (m³)</u>
1938	115,763	57,104	493
1950	146,867	75,069	511
1953	172,493	93,279	541
1954	179,274	94,843	529

The progress of rural electrification is shown in the following table:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No of Electrified Communities</u>	<u>Percentage of Total No of Communities</u>
1945		
1949	1,211	37.9
1953	1,591	49.8
1954 (1 Oct)	2,179	68.2
	2,220	69.5

During the period 1950-1953, 361 more state farms, 334 more MTS, and 321 more producer cooperatives were supplied with electricity. During the same period, public wells were opened in 792 communities, culture houses in 890, kindergartens in 450, movie houses in 821, and libraries in 2,107.

- E N D -